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⑯ **Leak-Tight containers having barrier laminates for the retention of essential oils, vitamins and flavors in citrus beverages.**

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Description**TECHNICAL FIELD**

5 The present invention relates to containers made from barrier laminates and containing fruit juice, which are more shelf stable due to the barrier properties exhibited by said containers. More particularly, the present invention relates to containers made from barrier laminates that substantially resist the absorption and/or loss of essential oils, vitamins and flavor components found in various beverages contained therein. More particularly, the present invention relates to filled and sealed, leak resistant containers of a beverage

10 such as citrus juice containing both peel oil and L-ascorbic acid (vitamin C), said juice exhibiting levels of both peel oil and L-ascorbic acid approaching those initially present when the juice was first introduced into the containers, even after the filled and sealed containers have been subjected to extended periods of storage prior to consumption of the juice.

15 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

In recent years, fruit juice manufacturers and the consuming public have become somewhat critical of the standard polyethylene-coated paperboard container currently on the market because of its propensity to absorb and/or lose various essential oils, vitamins and critical flavoring components found in most fruit and citrus beverages. With specific reference to citrus, peel oil readily diffuses through the container's inner polyethylene coating and becomes absorbed by both the polyethylene and the paperboard substrate itself, thereby significantly detracting from the fruit juice's flavor and quality. In addition, oxygen readily penetrates the container and oxidizes various flavoring components found in the juice, including the L-ascorbic acid (vitamin C) which can decompose into other materials, thereby reducing the product's L-ascorbic acid (vitamin C) content and also adversely affecting the juice's flavor. A more detailed description of the problems associated with using polyethylene-lined cartons to store citrus beverages is set forth in U.S. Patent 4,529,606, which is hereby incorporated herein by reference.

One well known attempt to solve the above-identified problem has been to make containers from a laminate having an intermediate metal foil layer, usually aluminum. An example of a paperboard/aluminum foil/polyethylene laminate is described and disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 3,365,111, which is hereby incorporated herein by reference. As described therein, the intermediate aluminum foil layer does provide a good barrier against oxygen from entering the container. In addition, the foil does inhibit the beverage's essential oils from being absorbed by the paperboard base. Nonetheless it has been found that the beverage-contacting polyethylene layer continues to readily absorb an unacceptable amount of the beverage's essential oils and flavoring components.

Another attempt at solving the above-identified problem of retaining essential oils, vitamins (particularly vitamin C) and flavoring components found in various packaged citrus beverages is disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 4,513,036, which issued on April 23, 1985. The barrier laminate disclosed therein comprises, from the outer surface to the inner surface, a paperboard substrate, a web of propylene polymer coated thereon, and a web of olefin polymer overlying the propylene polymer web. Preferably, the paperboard substrate is also coated on its external surface with a web of heat sealable olefin polymer. However, the exemplary data set forth in the patent disclose that over a six week storage period containers made from such a laminate only provide a marginal improvement in retaining essential oil, specifically d-limonene (a major component in peel oil), when contrasted with a standard polyethylene/ paperboard/polyethylene laminate container. In particular, the preferred carton structure exhibited a 39.5 percent loss of essential oil vs. a 60.5 percent loss of essential oil for the standard polyethylene/paperboard/polyethylene carton. The preferred carton structure exhibited an even smaller degree of improvement over the standard carton with respect to retention of vitamin C. In particular, the standard polyethylene/paperboard/polyethylene carton exhibited an 84 percent loss of vitamin C at the end of the six week period, while the preferred carton structure exhibited a 71 percent loss over the same period.

U.S. Patent No. 4,322,003 addresses the problem of packaging chemically active ingredients like acids, oxidants and the like in a heat-sealable laminate package. This is achieved by using a laminate having an inner layer of an amorphous polyester film, i.e. film having no substantial orientation and no substantial crystallinity induced in the film. U.S. Patent No. 4,322,003 is entirely directed to solving the heat sealing problem of laminate packages without any attention being given to the desired characteristics of the inner layer of the laminate when the container is to hold a beverage containing both peel oil and L-ascorbic acid, in order to avoid that these ingredients be partly absorbed by this inner layer.

It is generally known in the art that a polyester, such as PET (polyethylene terephthalate), has excellent

flavor barrier properties. It is therefore not surprising that PET is used extensively in forming blow-molded bottles to contain beverages such as soft drinks. There has also been some success with indirectly laminating PET to paperboard for use in other applications. For example, U.S. Patent No. 4,455,184 discloses a method of coextruding a PET layer with an intermediate layer of polymeric adhesive to a 5 paperboard substrate. The resultant laminate is useful in constructing shallow ovenable trays, it being well known in the art that it is extremely difficult to heat-seal PET to PET as would be the case in trying to make a PET-lined, gable-top carton such as that disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 3,120,333. The major difficulty in making such a sealed carton lies with the extreme temperatures (260°C around 500°F) required to heat seal PET to PET. Indeed, at such extreme temperatures, common paperboard severely discolors and even 10 starts to burn. To make matters even worse, PET crystallizes when cooled from such temperatures necessary to create a PET/PET heat seal, thereby making it virtually impossible to obtain commercially-reliable, liquid-tight seals.

Recently, a new polyester resin generally referred to as PET-G (glycol-modified polyethylene terephthalate) has been introduced in the marketplace. For example, U.S. Patent 4,572,340 issued to Ferrante et 15 al. on February 18, 1986 discloses an ovenable self-opening bread dough container. In a preferred embodiment, glycol-modified polyethylene terephthalate is suggested for use as a dough-contacting liner over a substrate which may be comprised of paperboard.

Unlike PET, PET-G can be laminated to substrates such as paperboard without the need of intermediate adhesive layers or pre-treating the substrate with special materials or processes. Of further significance 20 is the fact that unlike layers of PET, layers of PET-G can be heat sealed to one another by using conventional heat sealing techniques and equipment. Because of the inherently more amorphous nature of PET-G, required sealing temperatures are significantly lower than those required to seal PET. Moreover, stronger bonds can be achieved with PET-G due to the fact it has less tendency to crystallize upon cooling. In addition the lower bonding and sealing temperatures of PET-G minimize the chance of browning the 25 paperboard substrate. Accordingly the present invention is directed to containers made from a vast array of laminates that not only do an excellent job of preserving and maintaining flavor volatiles found in the beverage contained therein, but also exhibit commercially acceptable, liquid-tight seals.

In light of the above, the object of the present invention is to provide economical containers that are constructed from said superior barrier laminates for the retention of essential oils, vitamins and flavoring 30 components found in many liquids, particularly peel oil and L-ascorbic acid (vitamin C), as normally found in citrus beverages. As will be appreciated, seals which are both gas and liquid tight are essential if such barrier laminate containers are to function in their intended manner.

The said economical containers substantially preserves the essential oils, vitamins and flavoring components found in the beverage stored therein for a period of time which approximates the amount of 35 time most beverage products remain in the carton prior to use by the consumer, e.g., typically about six weeks.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

40 As used in the following summary and detailed description of the present invention, the terms "essential oils" and "flavor components" are intended to include those detectable components found in many beverages that have a direct impact on the flavor of such beverages, which in the case of orange juice includes peel oil (a major component of which is d-limonene). The term "vitamins" is intended to include materials such as L-ascorbic acid (vitamin C), which is normally present in citrus beverages, such as orange 45 juice.

The present invention provides a heat-sealed, leak-tight product container containing a beverage including both peel oil and L-ascorbic acid, the container being made from a foldable laminated blank and comprising a multiplicity of side wall panels which are interconnected to one another to form a tubular body of generally rectangular cross-section and fold-in top and bottom closures which are heat sealed to one 50 another to form substantially uncrystallized leak-tight seals, said foldable laminated container blank comprising a substrate material having an inner surface and an outer surface, the inner surface having a beverage contacting layer of glycol-modified polyethylene terephthalate bonded thereto.

It also provides containers and cartons for storing various beverages, particularly citrus beverages, that contain essential oils, vitamins and flavoring components, having various barrier laminates layouts. A 55 common element which each barrier laminate of the present invention has is an innermost, beverage-contacting surface comprised of a thin layer or film of PET-G. As one example of a particularly preferred embodiment, the barrier laminate comprises a paperboard substrate having a thin layer of glycol-modified polyethylene terephthalate (PET-G) directly bonded to the paperboard's inner liquid-contacting surface and

its outer surface. Other examples of suitable substrates include paper, metal foils, acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene (ABS), styrene-acrylonitrile (SAN), polyvinylchloride (PVC), polystyrene (PS), polycarbonate (PC), polyethylene (PE), and polypropylene (PP). In other particularly preferred embodiments of the present invention, the barrier laminate comprises a substrate, an intermediate oxygen barrier such as polyvinylidene chloride (PVDC), ethylene-vinylalcohol copolymer (EVAL), nylon, PET, or aluminum foil; and a thin layer of PET-G as the container's beverage-contacting surface.

The barrier laminates described above are particularly well suited for constructing various types of sealed cartons, a well known example of which is the gable-top carton and blanks therefor disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 3,120,333, which is hereby incorporated herein by reference. Another particularly well known beverage container in which such barrier laminates can be utilized is the Hypa-S container, which is a semi-rigid container available from Bosch Packaging Machinery, a division of Robert Bosch Technical Products Corporation, Piscataway, N.J. Other suitable containers, cartons, and packages that can be made from barrier laminates of the present invention include those disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 3,795,359, which issued on March 5, 1974 to Tetrapak International AB, Lund, Sweden; U.S. Patent No. 3,977,591, which issued on August 31, 1976 to AB Ziristor, Lund, Sweden, both references being hereby incorporated herein by reference. Yet other suitable containers, cartons, and the like that can be made from barrier laminates of the present invention include containers such as Tetra Paks®, Combi Blocs®, and foil-fiber cans, the latter being presently in wide use in the frozen orange juice concentrate industry.

Also disclosed herein are various methods of making such barrier laminates and cartons and containers therefrom.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

While the specification concludes with claims that particularly point out and distinctly claim the present invention, it is believed that the present invention will be better understood by reading the following description with references made to the following drawings in which:

Figure 1 is a cross-sectional view of one embodiment of a barrier laminate of the present invention;
 Figure 2 is a cross-sectional view of a particularly preferred barrier laminate of the present invention;
 Figure 3 is a cross-sectional view of an apparatus for making a barrier laminate of the present invention; and
 Figure 4 is a cross-sectional view of another particularly preferred barrier laminate of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Figure 1 is a cross-sectional view of a superior barrier laminate 10 for the container of the present invention. In Figure 1, laminate 10 comprises a substrate material 12 such as paperboard having a thin layer 14 of glycol-modified polyethylene terephthalate (PET-G) bonded thereto. Of particular significance is that the layer of PET-G is directly bonded to paperboard substrate 12 without the need of an intermediate adhesive layer. Of further significance is the fact that paperboard substrate 12 need not exhibit special characteristics such as having been coated with a primer or having been subjected to a special treatment such as a corona discharge. For example, paperboard substrate 12 may comprise standard bleached kraft paper that is well known in the art of manufacturing containers.

Figure 3 illustrates an apparatus that was used in making the barrier laminate illustrated in Figure 1. In Figure 3, a 30.4 cm x 30.4 cm (12" x 12") x 2.0 mil film 14 of PET-G, which was obtained from Van Leer Plastics of Houston, Texas and identified as Product #42002, was placed directly on the upper surface of a raw, uncoated 30.4 cm x 30.4 cm (12" x 12") x 24 mil paperboard substrate 12, which was obtained from the International Paper Company of Stamford, Connecticut and substantially identical to the paperboard substrate used in making their standard, polyethylene-coated gable top carton. Next, paperboard substrate 12 and PET-G film 14 were placed between a top press liner generally indicated as 20 comprising a top sheet of 0.076 cm (.030") thick aluminum 22 and a bottom sheet of fluoroglass release material 24, and a bottom press liner generally indicated as 30 comprising from top to bottom a sheet of fluoroglass release material 32, a 0.457 mm (0.018") thick sheet of posterboard 34, a 1/8,128 mm (1/32") thick mat of silicone rubber 36, another 0.457 mm (0.018") thick sheet of posterboard 34, another (1/32") 1/8,128 mm thick mat of silicone rubber 36, and a lowermost sheet of 0.76 mm (0.030") thick aluminum 38. The resultant "sandwich" was then placed in a conventional heat press having the top platen 40 heated to approximately 121 °C (250 °F) and a bottom platen 42 at room temperature. Fifty (50) tons (approximately 700 psi) was applied to the "sandwich" for approximately 30 seconds. The press was then deactivated and the PET-G

coated paperboard substrate removed. Of particular significance was the fact that the PET-G itself bonded extremely well to the paperboard without requiring an intermediate adhesive layer between the PET-G and the paperboard, and without having to pretreat the paperboard substrate with, for example, an electrical discharge. In fact, when the PET-G film was manually peeled away from the laminate, the PET-G film was 5 covered with adhered paperboard fibers, thereby indicating that the PET-G/paperboard bond was significantly stronger than the bond holding the individual paperboard fibers together.

Because of the inherently more amorphous nature of PET-G, required sealing temperatures are significantly lower than those required to seal PET. Moreover, stronger bonds can be achieved with PET-G due to the fact it has less tendency to crystallize upon cooling. In addition the lower bonding and sealing 10 temperatures of PET-G minimize the chance of browning the paperboard substrate. Figure 2 is a cross-sectional view of a particularly preferred laminate that is useful in constructing heat sealed containers and cartons. In Figure 2, barrier laminate 50 comprises a paperboard substrate 52 having a thin layer 54 of PET-G bonded to the paperboard's surface that corresponds to the laminate's liquid-contacting surface when laminate 50 is formed into a container or carton. Barrier laminate 50 also has another thin layer 56 of PET- 15 G, which was applied to the outer surface of paperboard substrate 52 by substantially following the same method of application as described above in either a single stage or two-stage process. Such an externally and internally lined laminate is particularly well suited for making paperboard blanks that are intended to be folded into a carton and heat sealed in the areas where the carton's outer and inner surface overlap one another, such as the carton's side seam, bottom panels, and top panels. An example of such a carton is the 20 gable-topped carton disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 3,120,333, which again is hereby incorporated herein by reference.

In making gable-top cartons from the barrier laminate disclosed herein, it was surprisingly found that conventional blank forming, folding, and sealing techniques well known to those skilled in the art of gable-topped carton manufacturing could be employed. Particularly surprising was the discovery that unlike layers 25 of PET, layers of PET-G readily adhere to one another after being subjected to a conventional heat sealing operation utilizing modest temperatures and pressures while at the same time providing commercially-acceptable, liquid-tight seals. For example, a barrier laminate comprising PET-G/paperboard/PET-G was cut and scored into a gable-top blank with a common die and press at a pressure of 413,686 KPa (60 psig). Next, the blank was folded into a rectangular tube followed by heat sealing the side seam with a heat sealer 30 set at 121 °C (250 °F) and pressure of 413,686 KPa (60 psig) held for approximately 30 seconds. Next, the bottom flaps were heat sealed with a bottom heat sealer set at 135 °C (275 °F) and pressure of 413,686 KPa (60 psig) held for approximately one minute. The carton was then filled with orange juice, followed by heat sealing the carton's top flaps with a conventional top heat sealer presently used in the industry. Of 35 particular significance was the fact that unlike PET/PET heat seals, the PET-G/PET-G heat seals were liquid-tight and extremely reliable. In part, this is believed to be due to the fact that PET crystallizes when cooled from the temperature necessary to create a heat seal (around 260 °C (500 °F)), while PET-G does not substantially crystallize when cooled from its required heat sealing temperature of around 135 °C (275 °F).

It has been found that a carton or a container having a layer of PET-G as its beverage-contacting 40 surface significantly inhibits the absorption/permeation of essential oils, and flavoring components. Depending upon the shelf life of the product, the thickness of the PET-G layer and the susceptibility of the product to degradation by oxidation, it has sometimes been found that PET-G itself may prove somewhat deficient in preventing oxygen from entering the carton or container. As mentioned earlier herein, oxygen will oxidize various components found in many beverages, including L-ascorbic acid (vitamin C), thereby producing 45 somewhat of an off flavor. A solution to this problem is to include an intermediate oxygen barrier layer between the laminate's substrate and the PET-G beverage-contacting layer. For example, an intermediate layer of PET between the laminate's substrate and the laminate's liquid-contacting layer of PET-G provides an excellent oxygen barrier. Such a barrier laminate is illustrated in Figure 4. In Figure 4, barrier laminate 60 comprises a substrate 62 such as paperboard having an outer layer 64 of PET-G bonded directly thereto. 50 Laminate 60 has an intermediate layer 66 of PET adhered to the inner surface of substrate 62 by means of an adhesive layer 68 such as that disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 4,455,184, which is hereby incorporated herein by reference. Finally, barrier laminate 60 has an innermost, beverage-contacting layer 69 of PET-G directly bonded to intermediate PET layer 66 through the simultaneous application of heat and pressure.

Other examples of intermediate, oxygen-barrier materials that can be substituted for intermediate PET 55 layer 68 in Figure 4 include aluminum foil, PVDC, EVAL, and nylon. In some instances, it is also necessary to include tie layer resins between the laminate's substrate (such as paperboard) and such intermediate oxygen-barrier layers. In general, tie layer resins are polyolefin-based, interlaminar bonding agents used to adhere incompatible layers in coextruded or laminated structures. In addition to bonding dissimilar polymer

layers, tie resins are also used to bond polymers to metals (foils), boardstocks, and paper. Such materials are either coextruded between other polymers, or extrusion coated onto other substrates before being combined into composite structures through the application of heat and pressure. Coextrusion applications include cast film and sheet, blown film, and extrusion blow-molded bottles.

5 Typical tie resins include CXA resins from DuPont, and the PLEXAR family available from Northern Petrochemical Company (Norchem). CXA resins are multi-functional polymers based on an ethylene backbone. They include ethylene vinyl acetate terpolymers, quatrapolymers, and other types of modified polyolefins. PLEXAR resins are produced from modified LDPE, MDPE, HDPE, PP, and EVA copolymers.

10 The choice of tie resin for a particular application depends on various factors such as the chemical nature of the materials to be bonded, the melt viscosities of the other resins to be coextruded, stock processing temperatures, the type of process utilized, and the type of processing equipment. The tie resins offered by the above-identified suppliers cover a wide melt index range and are capable of bonding numerous base materials used in packaging applications as indicated in an article entitled, "What Can Be Coextruded? The Sky's The Limit" appearing at pp. 78-80 of the September, 1980 edition of Modern
 15 Plastics magazine, said reference being hereby incorporated herein by reference.

COMPARATIVE EXAMPLE 1

20 To illustrate the superior ability of a PET-G lined carton made and filled in the above-described manner to retain peel oil, which is considered to be one of the essential oils found in orange juice, an "aging study" was conducted on orange juice that had been stored in gable-topped cartons made from a barrier laminate of the present invention. Also tested were various prior art cartons and containers for comparison. The filled cartons were stored at 4,44°C (40°F) for a thirty-five day period after which time the orange juice was analyzed to determine the percentage loss of essential peel oil. The results are listed in TABLE 1 below.

25

TABLE 1
% peel oil loss

30	Carton A	60
	Carton B	45
	Carton C	25
	Carton D	16
35	Bottle E	5

40 Carton A - standard polyethylene/paperboard/polyethylene carton
 Carton B - polypropylene/paperboard/polypropylene carton
 Carton C - polyethylene/paperboard/polyethylene/aluminum foil/polyethylene carton
 Carton D - PET-G/paperboard/PET-G carton of the present invention
 Bottle E - glass (control)

45 All cartons and bottles were 0,95 l (1 quart) size with the exception of carton B, which was 1.89 l (one-half gallon) size.

50 The procedure substantially followed in measuring the % loss of peel oil is described in detail in Scott, Clifford and M. K. Veldhuis, "Rapid Estimate of Recoverable Oil in Citrus Juices by Bromate Titration", Journal of the Association of Agricultural Chemists, Vol. 49, No. 3, 628-633 (1966), said reference being hereby incorporated herein by reference.

55 Note from the foregoing "aging study" that the preferred structure designated "Carton D" exhibited a substantial improvement in peel oil retention over all other carton structures tested, even approaching the level of retention exhibited by the glass (control) designated "Bottle E".

COMPARATIVE EXAMPLE II

55 To examine the ability of PET-G lined cartons made and filled in the same manner as the sample designated "Carton D" in Comparative Example I to retain both peel oil and L-ascorbic acid (vitamin C), which is also normally found in orange juice, another orange juice "aging study" was conducted, again using Sample "D" type cartons of the present invention. The filled cartons were also stored at 4,44°C

(40° F) Except for week 5, as noted below, two of the filled cartons were analyzed at the end of each week during a 6 week study to determine both the percentage loss of essential peel oil and the percentage loss of L-ascorbic acid (vitamin C). The average values for each set of weekly results are listed in Table II below:

5

TABLE II

	Week 1		Week 2		Week 3	
	% Peel Oil Loss	% Vit. C Loss	% Peel Oil Loss	% Vit. C Loss	% Peel Oil Loss	% Vit. C Loss
10	Carton D	1.1	1.1	3.3	6.2	2.2
						11.5
15	Carton D	5.5	13.5	5.5	--	6.6
						18.3
20	Carton D	5.5	13.5	5.5	--	6.6
						18.3
25	Carton D	5.5	13.5	5.5	--	6.6
						18.3
30	Carton D	5.5	13.5	5.5	--	6.6
						18.3
35	Carton D	5.5	13.5	5.5	--	6.6
						18.3

20 The procedure for measuring the % loss of peel oil was essentially the same as that used in Comparative Example I, while the procedure which was substantially followed for measuring % loss of L-ascorbic acid (vitamin C) is generally described at pages 65-66 of the Quality Control Manual for Citrus Processing Plants published by INTERCIT, INC., 1575 South Tenth Street, Safety Harbor, Florida 33572, as revised and enlarged by V. C. Praschan, (1975), which publication is hereby incorporated herein by reference.

COMPARATIVE EXAMPLE III

30 To compare the ability of PET-G lined cartons of the type made and tested in Comparative Examples I and II (Carton D) with the other types of containers tested in Comparative Example I relative to retaining L-ascorbic acid (vitamin C), another "aging study" was conducted on orange juice using cartons of the same type described in conjunction with Comparative Example I. These filled cartons were also stored at 4.44° C (40° F). At the end of three weeks and again at the end of 6 weeks a filled carton of each type was analyzed to determine both the percentage loss of essential peel oil and the percentage loss of L-ascorbic acid 35 (vitamin C). The results are listed in Table III below:

TABLE III

	Week 3		Week 6	
	% Peel Oil Loss	% Vit. C Loss	% Peel Oil Loss	% Vit. C Loss
40	Carton A	35.3	42.5	64.7
	Carton B	23.5	32.1	41.2
45	Carton C	29.4	13.1	29.4
	Bottle E	0	4.9	0
				24.9

50 The procedures used for measuring the % loss of peel oil and % loss of L-ascorbic acid (vitamin C) were essentially the same as in Comparative Examples I and II.

From the data set forth in Comparative Examples I, II and III, above, it is clear that heat sealed and foldable cartons made from a barrier laminate of the present invention (Carton D) are superior to other prior art heat sealed foldable cartons in retaining both peel oil and L-ascorbic acid (vitamin C), two important ingredients normally present in citrus beverages. Indeed, the cartons made from a barrier laminate of the 55 present invention came close to matching the ability of glass in preserving both peel oil and L-ascorbic acid (vitamin C).

Claims

1. A heat-sealed, leak-tight product container containing a beverage including both peel oil and 1-ascorbic acid, said container being made from a foldable laminated blank and comprising a multiplicity of side wall panels which are interconnected to one another to form a tubular body of generally rectangular cross-section and fold-in top and bottom closures which are heat-sealed to one another to form substantially uncrystallized leak-tight seals, said foldable laminated container blank comprising a substrate material having an inner surface and an outer surface, said substrate material being selected from the group consisting of paper, paperboard, fiberboard and bleached kraft paper, characterized in that said inner surface has a beverage-contacting layer of glycol-modified polyethylene terephthalate (PETG) bonded thereto.
5
2. The container according to Claim 1, characterized in that said outer surface of said substrate material of said foldable laminated container blank has a layer of glycol-modified polyethylene terephthalate bonded thereto.
15
3. The container according to any of the preceding claims, characterized in that an intermediate layer of oxygen barrier material is bonded between said inner surface of said substrate material and said layer of glycol-modified polyethylene terephthalate.
20
4. The container according to Claim 3, characterized in that said intermediate layer of oxygen barrier material is selected from the group consisting of polyvinylidene chloride, polyethylene terephthalate, ethylene-vinyl alcohol copolymer, nylon and metal foils.
25
5. The container according to any of the preceding claims, characterized in that said beverage is a citrus beverage.
25

Revendications

1. Récipient à produit étanche, thermosoudé, contenant une boisson renfermant à la fois de l'huile de zeste et de l'acide 1-ascorbique, ledit récipient étant fait d'une ébauche stratifiée pliable et comprenant une multiplicité de parois latérales qui sont reliées les unes aux autres pour former un corps tubulaire de section droite généralement rectangulaire et des fermetures supérieure et inférieure à replier qui sont thermosoudées les unes aux autres pour former des joints étanches essentiellement non cristallisés, ladite ébauche de récipient stratifiée pliable comprenant un substrat présentant une surface intérieure et une surface extérieure, ledit substrat étant choisi dans le groupe constitué par le papier, le carton, le panneau de fibres et le papier kraft blanchi, caractérisé en ce qu'à ladite surface intérieure est collée une couche en contact avec la boisson de poly(téréphthalate d'éthylène) modifié au glycol (PETG).
30
2. Récipient selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce qu'à ladite surface extérieure dudit substrat de ladite ébauche de récipient stratifiée pliable est collée une couche de poly(téréphthalate d'éthylène) modifié au glycol.
40
3. Récipient selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, caractérisé en ce qu'une couche intermédiaire de matière imperméable à l'oxygène est collée entre ladite surface intérieure dudit substrat et ladite couche de poly(téréphthalate d'éthylène) modifié au glycol.
45
4. Récipient selon la revendication 3, caractérisé en ce que ladite couche intermédiaire de matière imperméable à l'oxygène est choisie dans le groupe constitué par le poly(chlorure de vinylidène), le poly(téréphthalate d'éthylène), un copolymère éthylène-alcool vinylique, le nylon et les feuilles métalliques.
50
5. Récipient selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, caractérisé en ce que ladite boisson est une boisson aux agrumes.
55

Patentansprüche

1. Hitzeversiegelter, dichter Produktbehälter, enthaltend ein Getränk, welches sowohl Schalenöl als auch

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1-Ascorbinsäure beinhaltet, welcher Behälter aus einem faltbaren laminierten Zuschnitt hergestellt wird und sich aus einer Vielzahl von Seitenwandteilen, welche miteinander verbunden sind, um einen röhrenförmigen Körper mit einem im allgemeinen rechteckigen Querschnitt auszubilden, und aus Falzverschlüssen an Ober- und Unterseite, welche miteinander hitzeversiegelt werden, um im wesentlichen unkrystallisierte dichte Versiegelungen zu bilden, zusammensetzt, welcher faltbare laminierte Behälterzuschnitt ein Substratmaterial umfaßt, welches eine innere Oberfläche und eine äußere Oberfläche besitzt, welches Substratmaterial aus der aus Papier, Pappe, Faserplatten und gebleichtem Kraftpapier bestehenden Gruppe ausgewählt ist, welcher dadurch gekennzeichnet ist, daß die genannte innere Oberfläche eine daran gebundene, mit dem Getränk in Berührung kommende Schicht aus Glykol-modifiziertem Polyethylenterephthalat (PETG) aufweist.

5 2. Behälter nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die genannte äußere Oberfläche des genannten Substratmaterials des genannten faltbaren laminierten Behälterzuschnitts eine daran gebundene Schicht aus Glykol-modifiziertem Polyethylenterephthalat aufweist.

10 3. Behälter nach einem der vorherstehenden Ansprüche, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß eine Zwischenschicht aus einem eine Sauerstoffbarriere bildenden Material zwischen der genannten inneren Oberfläche des genannten Substratmaterials und der genannten Schicht aus Glykol-modifiziertem Polyethylenterephthalat eingebunden ist.

15 4. Behälter nach Anspruch 3, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die genannte Zwischenschicht aus einem eine Sauerstoffbarriere bildenden Material aus der aus Polyvinylidenchlorid-, Polyethylenterephthalat-, Ethylen-Vinylalkohol-Copolymer-, Nylon- und Metallfolien bestehenden Gruppe ausgewählt ist.

20 5. Behälter nach einem der vorherstehenden Ansprüche, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das genannte Getränk ein Zitrusgetränk ist.

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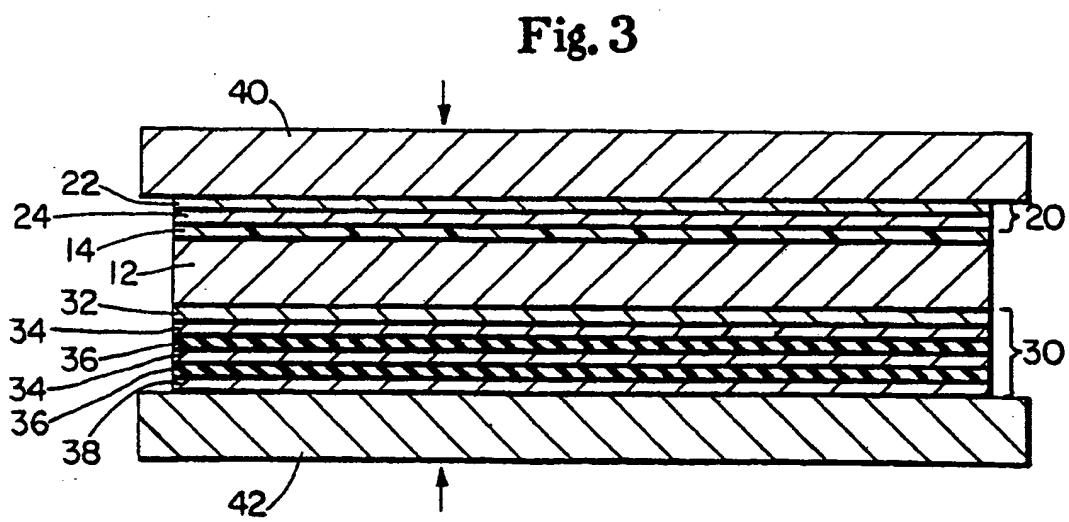
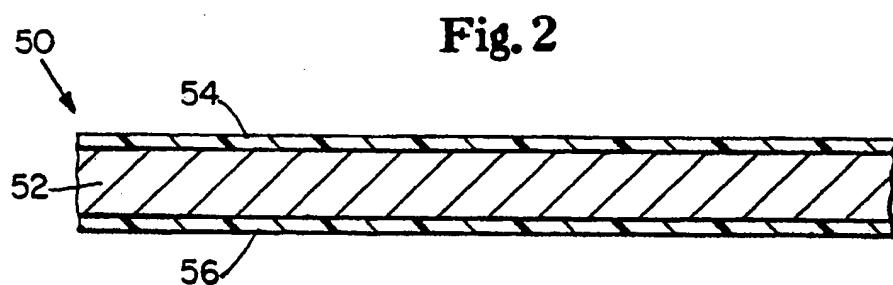
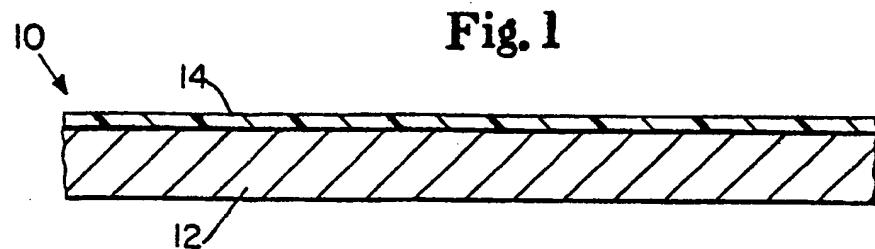
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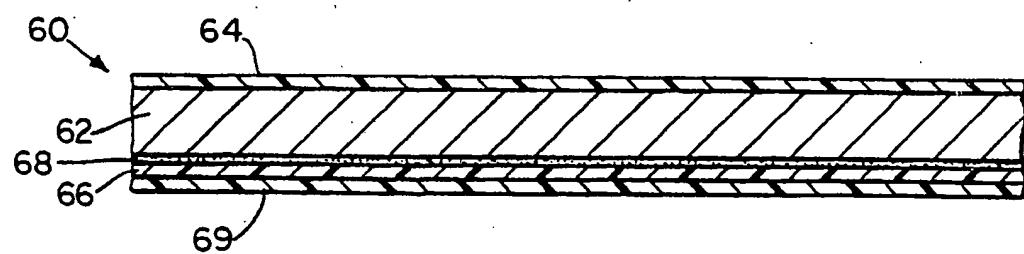
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Fig. 4



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